AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the paragraph starting on page 17, line 9 as follows:

The granular resin coating on the mother material 32 is not limited to the fluorine resin coating 40 of the embodiment but may be implemented by a phenol resin coating or an acrylic resin coating (having continuous voids provided therein). In any case, the mother material covered with the granular resin coating is subjected to the electrolytic process for developing an anodized layer on the surface thereof, thus allowing ~~negative an~~ negative ion generating metal(s) to be deposited on both the anodized layer and the granular resin coating.

Please amend the paragraph starting on page 18, line 18 as follows:

Also, the procedure may be implemented by developing the anodized layer on an aluminum or aluminum alloy material, carrying out an electrolytic process with the use of a phosphoric acid bath, and depositing a negative ion generating metal. As shown in ~~Fig. 4A~~ Fig. 4A, the anodized layer denoted by 55 developed on the material 52 made of aluminum or aluminum alloy is a combination of a barrier layer 53 and a porous layer 54 having a thickness of about

20 μm. It is assumed that the material 52 covered with the anodized layer 55 is then subjected to the electrolytic process using an electrolyte liquid which contains 50 g/l of phosphoric acid. Consequently, the porous ~~layer 56~~ layer 54 of the anodized layer 55 has voids 56 provided with wide regions 57 widened at the bottom as shown in Fig. 4B. After the electrolytic process with the phosphoric acid bath, the negative ion generating metal (zirconium, vanadium, lithium, yttrium, thorium, uranium, radium, radon, or their two or more combination) is deposited in the wide ~~regions57~~ regions 57 of each void 56 of the porous layer 54. As the result, the deposited metal is increased in the amount and its releasing of negative ions can be increased.